









## ONE MORE DAY OF OBSTRUCTION

RECIPROCITY DEBATE IS NOT REACHED UNTIL NINE AT NIGHT.

On Tuesday, July 25—The proceedings in the House of Commons yesterday were tame as compared with the debate on Monday when the leaders of the two parties were in a position of great priority, for the members on both sides showed a willingness to go to the limit in their efforts to hold up the deadlock. There was what might be described as a "lack of information" during the debate.

D. Monk introduced a motion calling upon the government to go on the offensive and to bring in a bill with a full report of the proceedings.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the government had no objection to the bill with the request for the reason that it had not been received and so far had not been read. He said that in the Imperial House, he was in a position to table it in a few days. He did not think his bill would be received.

The bill, F. Maclean (South York) read from the London Times of July 15, recited the proceedings of the international conference which had been put in writing, and asked why the Canadian parliament could not act upon it.

Perkins said the officials of Downing street looked on Canada as a colony and that the Canadian premier should cable to London for a reason as to why Canada was not represented at the conference.

Sir Wilfrid said that if the report had been tabled in London a copy would be sent to Ottawa.

Mr. Monk's motion was then put and defeated. Mr. Maclean (La Prairie) made a strong plea on behalf of the early settlement of the reciprocity agreement, which he said was a part of the Dominion, especially between the years 1838 and 1870.

The speaker said that the reciprocity could make to their claim was that fifty years later of time had outlawed the old arrangement.

Those who had been recognized

had come into prairie lands, and made possible the present great development both of Manitoba and of Saskatchewan.

The speaker said that the government had failed to do anything to remedy the hardships entailed when the settlers had come to the Dominion.

Mr. Maclean (Portage la Prairie) said that the government was called

to Ottawa to forward the interests of Rupert's Land, but that Mr. Frank Oliver said that with so many important interests in the prairie city and the grain belt pressing for attention, parliament could not be expected to give the reciprocity bill its attention.

He added that no more land would be issued in the west.

At 11.30 the debate on reciprocity was resumed by the committee, Col. Sharp spoke until 11.30 then he adjourned the debate to the House of Commons.

On Tuesday morning, the premier for morning session, Dr. Sprout made inquiry as to time to be devoted to the consideration of the reciprocity bill in committee, V. D. Morris said that the motion taken by Mr. Maclean.

INTERIM MOTION BLOCKED.

From the time of the debate on reciprocity it was agreed to proceed with reciprocity. If it was passed at an early date, other matters could be given time to be presented and depended on the headway made with the reciprocity bill.

Hon. Sykes said in reply to a question from Mr. Borden, that the resignation of Dr. G. Rutherford, chief Dominion veterinarian, was in his hands.

R. L. Borden asked the Secretary of State for a detailed report showing what progress had been made in the preparation of the voters list. Hon. Chas. Murphy promised to give a report.

Col. Talbot (Bellechasse) too, excepted to an article in the Montreal Gazette in which it was said that French Canadian members are in a state of revolt and object to having to remain at Ottawa now that their session has been adjourned. He said the story was both contemptible and malicious and that a sense of duty would prevail with the French members at Ottawa just as long as the government was preparing to appeal to the people.

Sir Alan Aylsworth said that as far as the reciprocity was concerned it was to be expected that it would be deferred because it would be passed in the House of Commons.

Sir Wilfrid said that elections would be held according to law.

Major Clegg (Montreal North) was not satisfied with this reply and Sir Wilfrid explained that under the statement of the premier, the bill would be introduced in the House of Commons to certain constituencies, but that they did not include any constituencies in Northern Ontario.

US FARM LABORERS.

Claude Macdonell (South Galt) asked if an order in council had been passed to prohibit the recruitment of American laborers to assist in facilitating their entrance into Canada during the harvest period.

Mr. Macdonell explained that there are no restrictions imposed on farm laborers except such as are imposed by statute, and that no order had been issued by order in council. He explained that farm laborers are not required to possess a certain sum of money.

When the motion was moved to support his motion, it was to be noted that the motion was referred to the proceedings of the conference because the deliberations of that body have not been made public.

He noted that the press which was issued at the time the conference was being held, contained a statement on that the result of the Imperial conference had been approved, but there was little in the documents to support that claim.

The action of the railway companies in co-operating with the farmers will be taken into account in so far as the search of American laborers in connection with the bumper crop expected throughout the West this year.

M. Monk spoke at some length in support of his motion. It was, he said, the duty of the government to take into account the action of the conference in respect to naval and military matters. If any change had been made in the bill, he said, these matters the Canadian people should know about it without delay, and that the government did not withhold that information for a single day.

Reads a Summary.

Monk read from the summary of the Canadian press which appeared in Le Canada, Montreal, in which it was stated among other things that the Canadian delegation had been agreed to that free maritime zones had been established and that a fleet of Canadian navy had been provided under the terms of a short time parliament would be asked to vote large sums for the navy.

It was only fair that the decision of the conference should be made known to the Canadian people.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he could not make out any of the statements made by the member for Jacques Cartier. He agreed that a bill could be introduced and he hoped to be in a position to table it in a few days. He did not think his bill would be received in parliament and he hoped that the bill would be received in the Imperial House.

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## EUROPEAN WAR CLOUDS GATHER

BRITAIN CANCELS ORDER FOR SAILING OF ATLANTIC FLEET TO NORWAY.

London, July 25.—That the Moreton

officials had become acute in investigating the conduct of the admiralty during the last year, and that the projected visit of the Atlantic fleet to Norway had been delayed.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech, July 21st, was interpreted as a warning to Germany.

German newspapers now declare that it is impossible for Germany to modify her demands in the face of the British reply.

German public opinion would never tolerate such a demand, and the attitude of the London newspapers which have quoted members of the cabinet as saying that Germany's demands are now considered as being no longer a colonial but an European question.

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